The Daily Courant.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1735.

The ANTI-CRAFTSMAN.

THE low Arts to which the *Faction* are reduced for the Support of their Oppoſition, by the Abſence of real Grievances, are no where more conſpicuous than in a Pamphlet, entitled, *The Caſe of the Sinking Fund, and the Right of the Publick Creditors to it conſidered at large.*

The Writer of this Piece has arrogated to himſelf abundance of Triumph, and has been congratulated by the *Craftſman* of *Saturday* laſt, on his Reply to the *Author* of the *Conſiderations concerning the Publick Funds.*

It may not therefore be improper to conſider what Grounds and Reaſons there are for this extraordinary Self-Applauſe; and to proceed regularly, I ſhall commence my Examination where the *Author* of the *Caſe of the Sinking Fund* begins his Triumph.

The Gentleman who wrote the *Conſiderations on the Publick Funds*, has, in Anſwer to the *Enquiry* into our Domeſtick Affairs, made the ſubſequent Remarks.

'There is, *he ſays*, a great deal due in 'Juſtice to Perſons injured, traduced, ſlandered 'and calumniated; the Characters of Men in 'high Stations have generally been their Pro'tection not from Parliamentary Enquiries, not 'from regular and juſt Accuſations, not from 'due and legal Proſecutions for Offences com'mitted, or ſuppoſed to be committed, but from 'publick Defamation, from publick Inſults, from 'ſcandalous and ſeditious Libels, rendering 'that Authority contemptible, which can only 'ſupport Magiſtracy, and without which Go'vernment cannot ſubſiſt.

'This Conſideration alone, *he adds*, would 'have induced me to examine, upon what 'Grounds this terrible Repreſentation was made 'of the publick Conduct of our Domeſtick Affairs, 'for the Space of above twelve Years ſucceſ'ſively; the Love of Truth and Juſtice called 'upon every Man that had Leiſure or Opportu'nity to enquire, whether theſe perſonal Im'putations and Reflections were well or ill 'grounded: But in my Purſuit of this Enquiry, 'I ſoon loſt Sight of the Perſon I thought moſt 'injured, and found him the leaſt concerned of 'any Body in the fatal Conſequences of this ex'travagant Attempt. I ſaw him accus'd of No'thing, but what he had done not as a Miniſter, 'but as a Member of Parliament; I ſaw all the 'Actions that are cenſur'd and condemn'd, were 'Tranſactions in Parliament. No one Inſtance 'of a ſuppoſed Abuſe, but what had undergone 'the Conſideration of Parliament. All Coun'cils and Meaſures which were previouſly con'certed, ſuch as Treaties with Foreign Princes, 'and which can be no otherwiſe negotiated, 'were laid before Parliament, and afterwards 'confirmed by the Sanction and Approbation of 'Parliament; and if that is not ſufficient, 'what Government can ſubſiſt or be ſerved?

Upon theſe Remarks, the *Caſe Writer* deſcants in the following Manner, addreſſing himſelf to the *Author* of the *Conſiderations on the Publick Funds.*

'I muſt confeſs, *he ſays*, this is a pretty plau'ſible Way of Reaſoning; but you cannot ſurely 'deceive yourſelf ſo far, as to think that it will 'paſs for an Anſwer to the Matters contained 'in the Enquiry. You know very well, that a 'Parliament's having been drawn into the Ap'probation of wrong Meaſures is ſo far from being 'any Juſtification of them, that it enhances the 'Crime; and that Miniſters have been actually 'impeached, even by yourſelf, for Facts which 'had received the Approbation and Sanction of 'former Parliaments. What was the Charge 'in particular, which you brought againſt the 'late Earl of *Oxford*? Was it not for abuſing the 'Confidence of his Royal Miſtreſs, and making 'uſe of his Influence over one Parliament, to 'vote a Treaty of Peace, ſafe, honourable, and 'advantageous, which a ſubſequent Parliament 'thought fit to arraign as Matter of High 'Treaſon? Yet you now ask us, with an Air of 'Defiance, What Government can ſubſiſt or be 'ſerved, if the Approbation of Parliament is 'not ſufficient? I wiſh you would be ſo good, 'when you ſet Pen to Paper again, as to re'concile your former Conduct with your preſent 'Doctrines, and let us know how it comes to 'paſs, that the Approbation and Sanction of 'Parliament was not a ſufficient Juſtification in 'that noble Lord's Caſe; but ought to be deem'd 'ſo in your own. Will you confeſs, that you 'acted from Party Motives in his Caſe, and 'that you have ſince repented of your Error? 'Or will you tell us, that you ought to have a 'particular Exemption from all the ordinary 'Rules of Juſtice and Equity? I can ſee no 'Alternative, and ſhall therefore leave you to 'make your Option.

Thus ſpeaks the *Caſe Writer*; and may we not ſay here, that this alſo is a pretty plauſible way of retorting upon his Antagoniſt; but let us ſtrip it of its Diſguiſe, let not the Subtlety of the Conveyance deceive us.

The Fallacy of all this Reaſoning will be at once evident, if the real State of the Caſe be conſidered. Had the Perſon, whom the Conſiderations defend, been accuſed in a legal Way; had a Parliamentary Proſecution been commenced againſt him, and he had made uſe of the Name of the King to awe their Proceedings, or to ſcreen himſelf from Puniſhment; or had he referred himſelf for Safety to the Approbation of former Parliaments, as what was binding to their Succeſſors, then the *Caſe Writer* might have been juſtified in his Cenſures; he might then have juſtly reproached him with Inconſiſtency, and have reminded him of Impeachments brought by himſelf againſt Miniſters, for Facts which had received the Approbation and Sanction of former Parliaments.

But is this the preſent Caſe? Nothing is more diſtant from it, the *Author* of the *Conſiderations on the Funds*, is ſo far from exempting any Perſon from juſt and regular Accuſations, ſo far from ſetting up the Authority of the *Prince* or former Parliaments, as a Bar to legal Proſecutions, that he expreſly declares, * he never makes uſe of the Name of the King, to ſcreen any Man from the Vengeance due to his Crimes: And it is his avowed Doctrine, † that no Character or Station ought to protect Miniſters from Parliamentary Enquiries, from juſt and regular Accuſations, from due and legal Proſecutions for Offences committed, or ſuppoſed to be committed.

And this the *Caſe Writer* was informed of, and has acknowledged in the ſame Breath, that he perverts the Meaning of his Opponent.

The *Author* of the *Conſiderations*, ſays, indee that the Characters of Men in high Station ough to protect them from publick Defamation, fro publick Inſults, from ſcandalous and ſeditio Libels, rendring that Authority contemptibl which can only ſupport Magiſtracy, and withou which Government cannot ſubſiſt; and then h asks, If the Approbation and Sanction of th Legiſlature be not ſufficient to give this Pr tection, what Government can ſubſiſt or b ſerved?

For God's Sake, where is the Crime of this That this was his only Meaning, cannot b denied; the *Caſe Writer* will not ſay, that his An tagoniſt meant an Exemption from Parliamenta Enquiries, from legal Accuſations. No; he wi not ſay it; for he addreſſes himſelf to the *Au thor* of the *Conſiderations* in the following Manner

' * You, Sir, *he ſays*, own that the Characte ' of Men in high Stations, ought not to prote ' them from Parliamentary Enquiries, from r ' gular and juſt Accuſations, from due and lega ' Proſecutions for Offences committed, or ſup ' poſed to be committed.

Here then is the *Caſe Writer* confeſſing, Pag the 9th, that the Sentiments of his Opponen are directly the Reverſe of thoſe for which h is ſo ſevere upon him in his 8th Page.

It is ſtrange, that *our Author* ſhould ſee th to be the Doctrine of the *Conſiderations*, an that the Protection claimed by them, as due t the Members of the Legiſlature, was no mo than a Security from publick Defamation an Inſult, and yet be angry with ſo harmle a Queſtion, as only ask'd what Governmen could ſubſiſt without ſuch a Security? It is ſtrang yet, that our *Author* ſhould acknowledge this t be the Opinion of his Opponent, and yet be foun charging him with Inconſiſtency for his forme Conduct. If the Perſon accuſed had former given it as his Opinion, that the Characters Men in high Stations ought to be purſued wit Defamation, Slander, and Calumny, as well a with legal Proſecutions, and juſt Accuſations or if he had ſaid that they ſhould now be ex empt from Parliamentary Inquiries, as well a from publick Defamation, the Charge of Incon ſiſtency had not been unjuſt.

But it is evident he has done neither; hi Accuſers are made to confeſs, that his Doctrine are ſtill the ſame; What then has the Impeach ment of a *noble Lord* to do in the Caſe? Was ne that *noble Lord* regularly accuſed? Was it not Parliamentary Proſecution? Was the *Author* o the *Conſiderations* found ſpeaking againſt ſuch Pr ſecutions? No; he was ſpeaking of Perſons in jured, traduced, ſlandered, and calumniated of Libels that ſtruck at that Authority, withou which Government cannot ſubſiſt.

Will the *Caſe Writer* ſay, that this is given a an Anſwer to the *Enquiry*, in oppoſition to th Evidence of his whole Work? Or will he ſay that an Exemption from ſuch Abuſe, is not du to the Characters of Men in high Stations? O will he ſay, that no ſuch Libels have been pub liſhed? Will he call this Doctrine unſound and tell us openly, that more Protection is du to the Slanderers than the Slander'd; tha Calumny ſhould be encouraged as the moſt na tural Offſpring of the Liberty of the Preſs: Fo

* *Conſider.* p. 7. † *Id.* p. 4.

* *The Caſe*, p. 9.

my

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my own Part, I confeſs, though I look upon the Liberty of the Preſs as the Fundamental Security of all other Liberty, I cannot help thinking, that ſuch Births diſhonour it. Will the *Caſe Writer* ſay, that the Characters of Perſons in high Stations ought to be traduced and calumniated? One would apprehend ſo from his Writings: I would be glad to ſee him reconcile his preſent Reſentments againſt every thing that in the leaſt cenſures Defamation and Slander, with ſome former Doctrines which met with his Patronage, that diſtinguiſhed between Liberty and Licentiouſneſs.

'* By the Liberty of the Preſs, ſays the *Craftſman*, we are not to underſtand any licentious Freedom to revile our lawful Governors and Magiſtrates; to traduce the eſtabliſhed Laws and Religion of our Country, or any Attempts to weaken and ſubvert, by opprobrious Writings, that ſacred Reſpect and Veneration which ought always to be maintained for Authority and Perſons in Authority.

'Has the *Author* of the *Conſiderations* ſaid any thing more than this, that ſuch Offence is taken? Has he ſaid any thing more than that Magiſtracy ſhould be exempt from Inſults and Calumny, from Perſonal Abuſe and Defamation? But theſe Weapons ſtand the *Writer* of the *Caſe* in ſo much ſtead, and are ſo conſtantly uſed by him through his whole Work, that I do not at all wonder he is ſo diſpleaſed at every thing ſaid againſt them.

BRITANNUS.

* *Craftſ.* Vol. I. p. 7.

LONDON.

We have an Account, that the Euphrates, Captain Peacock, and the Hallifax, Captain Butler, belonging to the Turkey Company, were met the 23d of March in the Channel of Malta, bound for Scandaroon, and all were well on board.

On Thurſday Morning the Fleet under the Command of Sir John Norris paſſed by Plymouth, with the Wind at Eaſt.

We hear, that a Fleet of 12 Men of War of the Line of Battle, to be commanded by Rear Admiral Stuart, will ſoon ſail for Lisbon, to join Sir John Norris.

All the Officers belonging to the Army, both on the Engliſh and Iriſh Eſtabliſhments, are ordered immediately to repair to their reſpective Poſts.

Yeſterday at Noon there was a great Appearance of the Nobility and other Perſons of Diſtinction, at the Drawing Room at Kenſington, when ſeveral foreign Miniſters took Leave of her Majeſty, being on the Point of ſetting out for Hanover.

The ſame Morning Mr. Robinſon, a Farmer in Eſſex, coming to Town, was flung from his Horſe in Whitechapel, diſlocated his Collar Bone, and died on the Spot.

Laſt Sunday Night died at his Houſe near Barnes in the County of Surrey, after a very tedious Indiſpoſition, Samuel Taylor, Eſq; a Gentleman of a very plentiful Fortune.

Laſt Friday died Paul Burrard, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Yarmouth in the Iſle of Wight.

Yeſterday was held the annual Meeting of the Honourable Corporation of the Trinity Houſe at Deptford, when the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wager was re-elected Maſter, after which they went to the Church at Deptford, and heard a Sermon, and afterwards returned to Pontac's in Abchurch-lane, where Sir Charles Wager gave a grand Entertainment to the Honourable Corporation, and ſeveral Gentlemen of Diſtinction. In their Paſſage to and from Deptford they were complimented on the River by firing of Guns, diſplaying of Colours, &c.

Laſt Week died the Reverend Mr. Kilby, Vicar of Oney in Buckinghamſhire, which Living is in the Gift of William Johnſon of Oney, Eſq;

On Sunday Evening two Watermen's Apprentices, one belonging to Charles Anderſon of Hammerſmith, the other (a French Lad) to William May of Chiſwick, going up the River in a very ſmall Skiff, one of their Hats fell into the River, which they endeavouring to ſave, overſet the Skiff, and they were both drowned near Barnes Ferry.

Capt. Abraham Corniſh, in the Charming Peggy, who ſailed from Topſham the 21ſt of March laſt, with Corn, for Lisbon, 4 Days after he left Topſham, eſpied an open Boat floating on the Sea, to which he bore away, and found her to belong to Bere and Seaton, with 4 Men on board, who ſeveral Days before ſailed thence for Guernſey, but were forced aſhore by a contrary Wind, and beyond their Knowledge. The Men he carried to Lisbon, from whence they came in the ——, Capt. Coffin, to Falmouth, after ſix Weeks Abſence, to the great Surprize as well as Comfort of their Friends, who had given them over for loſt.

Proceedings of the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

May 19. Moved anew a Repreſentation of the Univerſity of Edinburgh, mentioned in our former, and the Aſſembly recommended to all Presbyteries and Miniſters, when they know any Error or Vice in Students of Divinity, to give Notice thereof to the Profeſſor of Divinity; and recommended to them not to be raſh in receiving Reports, to the Prejudice of Students, and to be careful to diſcourage groundleſs Reports, and to protect the Characters of ſuch as do not appear to be truly guilty.

Reported, that William Nimmo, who had delivered a Diſcourſe in the Divinity-hall at Edinburgh, prejudicial to the Chriſtian Revelation, had been extruded by the Univerſity, and laid under the leſſer Excommunication by the Presbytery of Edinburgh.

Recommended to all Miniſters to do what they can to prevent the Growth of Deiſm and Infidelity, Popery, and other groſs Errors, and to maintain brotherly Love and Unity among themſelves.

Referred to the Commiſſion to conſider certain Paſſages in Books publiſhed by Profeſſor Campbell at St. Andrews, ſaid to have given Offence, and report their Proceedings to the next General Aſſembly.

Referred to the Commiſſion to prepare an Overture for aſcertaining the Method of planting vacant Churches, when the *jus devolutum* falls in the Hands of Presbyteries, and report to the next General Aſſembly.

Referred to the Commiſſion to judge in the Proceſſes concerning the Settlement of the Pariſhes of Monikee and Kinnaird in the Presbytery of Dundee; alſo to give Advice to the Preſbytery of Lochmaben, in a Difficulty concerning the Settlement of the Pariſh of Kirkpatrick *juxta*.

Continued Mr. James Mercer in his Charge as Miniſter at Aberdalgie, and refuſed to tranſport him from thence to the Pariſh of Dron in the Presbytery of Perth.

Nomination of a Committee for managing the Royal Bounty, for Reformation of the Highlands, brought in, and approven.

Referred to the Commiſſion to judge in the Affair anent the Settlement of the Pariſh of Dennie in the Presbytery of Stirling; alſo to conſider a Report of the late Commiſſion, concerning ſome Interlocutors of the Court of Seſſion, in the Caſe of the Settlement of a Miniſter at Auchtermuchty, whereby, 'tis apprehended, the Rights and Privileges of the Judicatories and Miniſters of this Church are encroached upon.

Reported from the Committee upon the Publick Accounts, that the three Commiſſioners ſent to London, to apply for a Repeal of the Act of Patronages, had received by Contributions made by well-affected Perſons in Scotland 100 l. Sterl. to defray their Charges on that Miſſion; ſo that they claimed nothing out of the Church's Fund for that Purpoſe.

Remitted to the Synod of Fife, to do as they find moſt for Edification, with Relation to t allowing the People of Kinroſs, who do not ſu mit to the Miniſtry of Mr. Robert Stark ſettl Miniſter there, the Benefit of ſealing Ordina ces from neighbouring Miniſters.

Recommended to the Pariſhes in the Syn of Fife, Perth, Aberdeen, and Angus, to beſt their Charity, towards the Relief of John Sh in the Pariſh of Crathie, a Convert from Pope and in great Straits.

Referred to the Commiſſion to conſider the pointing a Committee, for deliberating on Me for preventing the Growth of Deiſm, Infidel Error, and to proceed upon the Reference cerning Profeſſor Campbell's Writings.

Tranſmitted to the ſeveral Presbyteries Overture concerning the Manner of Preachi alſo ſome Regulations concerning the Powe Commiſſions of Aſſembly; likewiſe the fol ing Overture, viz. That no Act reſciſſory of ſtanding Acts of the General Aſſembly be pa until ſuch Acts reſciſſory be firſt tranſmitt the ſeveral Presbyteries of this Church.

Enacted, That, in Time coming, all M ſters ſend Liſts of the Probationers in the ſpective Bounds, under the Clerk's Hands, their Commiſſioners to each General Aſſem

Remitted to the Commiſſion to judge Proceſs of Adultery againſt James M'L Schoolmaſter at Dalrymple, Appellant fro Synod of Glaſgow and Air.

The ſeveral Synod Books atteſted, but de Atteſtation of the Synod Book of Aberdee reſpect of ſome Remarks brought in by the tors thereof, which Remarks had not bee viouſly communicated to the Members Synod, according to the Act of Aſſembly.

Moved, That a Miniſter of the Syn Caithneſs had accepted a Deputation to be riff Depute. To which it was anſwered, the Miniſter, who did ſo, was rebuked his Presbytery, and by their Order he ga that Deputation.

Proteſtation admitted againſt Mr. Alex Forreſt, late Probationer, for not inſiſting Appeal againſt the Synod of Aberdeen, re him an Extract of his Licenſe, in rega ſame had been taken from him judicially Years paſt.

Admitted Proteſtation of the Earl of Wi and others, againſt the Pariſhioners of K tulloch, for not inſiſting in their Appeal the Synod of Glaſgow, preferring the El of Mr. William Fleming, Probationer, Miniſter of the ſaid Pariſh.

After Speeches were made by the Mod and Commiſſioner, the next Aſſembly M was appointed to be held at Edinburgh ſecond Thurſday of May next, and the Aſſ was diſſolved in the uſual Manner, by P ſinging a Pſalm, and pronouncing a Bleſſin

Prices of STOCKS.

South Sea 81 1-4th	—Bonds 4l. 15s.
—Old Ann. 104 3-4ths	3 per Cent. d° 2l
— New d° 103 1-half	Royal Aſſ. 98 1
S. Sea Bonds 3l.	London Aſſ. 12 1
3 per Cent. 94	Engliſh Copper 2
Bank 137 1-half to 3-4ths	Welſh d° Books 5l
Circulation 7l. 10s.	Salt Tal. 3l. 10s.
African 15	3 1-half per Cent
India 148 1-half	chequer Orders
	Cent. Diſcount

Admiralty Office, May 30, 173

THE Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty do hereby direct, that all ſuch Men belong to his Majeſty's Ships, which are gone from Spithead, under the Command of Sir Norris, Admiral of the Fleet, do, without L Time, proceed either to Chatham or Portſm and upon their arrival, apply themſelves to the Flag Officers at the Nore or Spithead, in or their being entered on board ſuch of his Maj Ships at thoſe Places, as the ſaid Flag Officers think proper; otherwiſe they will be taken up proceeded againſt as Deſerters.

J. BURCH